

Louisville Journal

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

President Johnson, with all his nerve of tempered steel, is prudent and wise. He never suffers himself to forget for a moment his circumspection. He has giant-passions, but he holds them down with a giant's power. Whatever of stormy excitement may exist within him, all is as calm without as a motionless atmosphere. He has at times given utterance to vehement and even bitter language, but not in his official capacity.

President Johnson is as reticent as the monarch of France, and for better and more patriotic reasons. He has strong, deep, and fixed purposes, but it is ever one of his purposes to conceal his development necessary to their promotion. He is a man not of talk, but of thought, of resolve, of action. The weapons of his strength, like the lightnings of the cloud, are forged in silence and solitude, and not, like the products of the fabulosity of Vulcan, amid the noise of swinging hammers, ringing anvils, and roaring furnaces.

The eventful period of the meeting of Congress is now close at hand. It seems to be well known what Congress will do. But everybody asks what the President will do. Every act and word of his, even the words uttered by him in the most exalted of his public discourses, are scrutinized for a solution of the mystery yet all scrutiny is in vain. We behold him performing his duties as they arise, and this should be, and is enough. We may assure ourselves that we shall continue to behold the same thing in the future. New and great duties, perhaps even mighty and appalling ones, will soon demand the President's consideration and action, and he will gather every confidence from the people and the present that he will meet them in a brave spirit, a true spirit, the right spirit. He will then be the same man as now. His high soul will be superior to its surroundings. He will do nothing from motives of vain defiance, nothing from the bas promptings of fear of crave subversion. If he encounter an iron storm, he will meet it with an iron front.

One thing we may all know. President Johnson, in whatever troubles may befall us, will keep his eye upon the star that now guides him. No power of earth can shut it out from his soul's vision.

The ocean may thunder, the whirlwinds may roar, earth and Heaven may mingle their black wrath, but that star, the star of truth, the star of duty, the star of bravery, the star of patriotism, will bear upon his spirit as clearly, as brilliantly, as gloriously, as all the elements of the Universe were at peace.

A gentleman who is easily gratified makes the following liberal offer: "I will vote the entire radical ticket this fall if Fred Douglass, Anna Dickinson, that Stevens, Roscoe Conkling, The Utica Herald, and other papers, will enter satisfactorily the following question: What is the use of making any amendment to the Constitution of the United States so long as we are unwilling to obey its present cardinal and acknowledged requirements?"

This is easily answered. Your rebel friends violated the Constitution, and you abetted their violations. Now, the use of new amendments is to make you obey.

How could they abuse this use? We confess we do not see it.

It would be as easy to violate the new amendments as it was to violate the old Constitution, and a great deal easier, for the new amendments are in themselves odious and oppressive, as is the old Constitution was not and was not felt to be. The new amendments are certainly not incapable of being violated. On the contrary, their capability in that way is very remarkable.

They indeed are so extremely violable that the only difficulty would be to keep from violating them. They would be more apt to enforce resistance than obedience. They contain a bushel of the seeds of revolution for every grain contained in the old Constitution.

The new amendments do not form a measure of pacification. Not by any means. There is nothing pacifying about them. They are invidious, insulting, and vindictive. They are deadly enemies to the peace and order and well-being of the country.

Waiving this point, however, we beg to call the Tribune's attention to the real point of the gentlemen in question. Granting that the new amendments would make the Tribune's political adversaries of us, what would make the Tribune and its friends obey? and so long as the Tribune and its friends do not obey the Constitution, what is the use of amending it, since their own will is the only law they obey anyhow, and they can obey that as well under one Constitution as another?

This is the real point. But the Tribune always it.

There is a good deal of speculation as to who will be the successor of Mr. Corcoran in the Senate of the United States. The question seems to be involved in some doubt. The radical members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are understood to be very much divided on the point.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chamberlain Repository, as we learn from an exchange, has prepared a table calculating the first choice of most of the members of the Legislature, treating as doubtful the eight members from the county of Alleghany. According to the table, which is said to have been drawn up after careful inquiry into the preferences of the several members, thirty-nine are for Curtis, eleven for Cameron, seven for Stevens, seven for Graw, and nineteen are doubtful. Forney is not mentioned at all by this correspondent. The whole number of radicals in both Houses is eighty-three. Forty-two, therefore, will control the nomination in cause. As Curtis, in the estimation of the correspondent above-mentioned, lacks but three of this number, his prospects seem to be fair.

Since a radical must be elected, the election of Curtis would be satisfactory to us. He is intellectually the weakest of the candidates, while he is morally and politically no worse than his competitors. He would probably be the conservative less hurt and the radicals less good than any other man who is named for the place.

The New York Tribune abuses the president for having arrested the first Fenian invasion of Canada. And the Tribune abuses the president for this, simply because the Tribune can't abuse him for not having arrested the first Fenian invasion of Canada.

Forney has much to say about the necessity of redressing treason odious. Forney did all that he could in that way when he joined its ranks.

Next to Forney, and especially those who he is the man most prominently associated with the radical attempt to kindle civil war at Baltimore are Charles C. Fulton, the editor of the Baltimore American, and John A. Logan, a Congressional candidate in Illinois. Fulton, through the columns of his paper, has sounded the tocsin, and Logan, who is an ex-General, has prepared to answer it with a force of 25,000 men, which, as it marches on Washington, is to be swelled into a force of 300,000. This is what the radicals themselves say. Logan, it is said, stands ready to begin his march whenever Fulton shall give the signal. The peace of the country is thus in some measure at the mercy of these two men. Who are they?

Who is Charles C. Fulton? This question is sufficiently answered by the following extract from the Baltimore Sun of the 16th of September, 1866:

"At the September term, the Judge of the Criminal Court directed the name of Charles C. Fulton to be stricken from the Grand Jury, as a liar and a man unworthy to serve on a Grand Jury."

To John A. Logan, the subjoined affidavit will furnish all the additional information that our readers may desire:

State of Illinois, Gallatin County, ss:

On the 1st day of May, A.D. 1861, I, William Johnson, Captain, 1st Brooks, for the army of the Confederate States, and did join at the State of Illinois, the army of the Confederacy. I went to that army by and under the advice and influence of John A. Logan and his brother-in-law, H. E. Cunningham, who told me that Logan would join us in the service of the Confederacy, or that he would be sent to the South. Subscribed and sworn to this 2d day of October, A.D. 1866, before me

(Signed) R. D. PEARCE, J. P.

These are the men whom the radical party has put forward to rekindle civil war in our land. They are worthy of the office. And the office is worthy of the party.

Orville H. Browning, in his letter to his former constituents in Illinois, approaches the fair and equitable proposition that the basis of Congressional representation should be the number of actual voters, and not the number of natural voters for that is really the proposition made in the amendment— with a shudder.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Inquirer says the proposition that "the basis of Congressional representation shall be regulated and proportioned upon the number of actual voters" is "really the proposition made in the amendment." It is not. The Inquirer is mistaken.

Here is the language of the amendment. Let it speak for itself.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting all persons, except Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives, and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the inhabitants of that State, being twenty-one years of age, or citizens of the United States, and are not taxed, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation thereon shall be reduced in proportion to the number of natural citizens, that is to say, the whole free population of each State is to be apportioned, and there is no slave population. Such is now the Constitution as handed down by the fathers of the Republic. And such precisely it is now. The rule in regard to representation is, that all *free persons*, white, black, or mixed, aliens, women, and minors, shall be the basis of representation in Congress. But this new plan of representation, utterly different from the old, is not, all joined to it, is another scheme of a totally different nature. I mean the scheme of sweeping persons disfranchised and proscribed. Both are growing with marvellous rapidity, while new manufacturers and their families are increasing.

And so far as I can understand, you who always have such marvellous ability in inventing fresh subjects for agitation and strife, will you not take to your pen again, and write a chapter on the subject? You know, my radical fellow-citizens, that you are always Quirks, Snaps, and Gamblers? You find their names on the lists of the Senate and House of Representatives, and in the newspapers. Now, New England, being divided up into six small State, takes under the Constitution twelve Senators—that is, just six times as many as New York. In a choice by the people through the Electoral College, New England has always twice as many electors as the South, and that makes a fraudulent discrimination between the North and the South which destroys the principle itself. And why is this? Because the South has only two in the Senate. The great result is this precisely: that if you will include a few sharp and unscrupulous lawyers engaged in consultation around a midnight lamp, and endeavoring to concoct a plan to palliate your revolutionary attitude before the election, a plan which would easily escape scrutiny, and might even be made to appear plausible in one part of the Union, but would certainly be examined and rejected in the States so deeply affected by it, it is safe to imagine this, you leave the explanation.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 3 A.M.

On our fourth page this morning, and hereafter, the reader will find a part of the current city news.

News Summary.

It will be seen by the above statement that Tuesday, the 28th of November, has been designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. It will be a national as well as state holiday.

Major General Clinton S. Fiske, formerly commanding in Tennessee, an officer of the Free men's Bureau, who was removed by President Johnson, has been a resident of New York, having accepted a position as president of the American Life Insurance Company.

A dispatch from Galveston states that the gang of marauders who have been committing robberies and murders in Texas have all been captured, and that the last of them, who were still at large, was hung. A Captain Young was formally on General Sherman's staff, but was soon before him to become the leader of a band of robbers.

All the news regarding the trials to the satisfaction of adherents of Metternich, "if they are secured," "the despatches," "have come again."

C. Holton is urging the Fenians to form military organizations. He says that the two prisions are now filled, and that many more have been made up in Rochester, New York. The other Fenians are to be recruited.

The Secretary of War of the Interim—published in the Washington papers, demanding not to be interfered with.

The Tribune's account of yesterday details the escape of Gustavus Peitz, formerly of St. Louis, brother of Black Hawk Mills, from prison. Peitz, who had been held incommunicado, did not drink past his power, got locked up and awoke sober, a disgraced man. He then poison himself.

Confessors in the Catholic Church—The late Baltimore Council—Councils in the Catholic Church are assembling at Bishop's, assisted by clergymen of the second order—Priests. General Councils are those designed to represent the whole church, and are presided over by the Pope himself or by some one delegated by him to preside over them. The Catholic belief is that our Lord appointed one of the Apostles, Peter, over the whole church as its visible head and the center of its external government, including that office to be perpetual, and to pass to his successors; that consequently Peter, having died Bishop of Rome, his successor in that Episcopate See is the heir of his Primacy of his office as visible head of the Church. Pope means father.

They are presided over by the Archbishops. They are presided over by the Pope or by the Bishops forming the Council. Provincial Councils represent a province, ecclesiastical, or a certain portion of the church having several Episcopates and Bishops, under an Archishop.

The above epistles appeared among the

Louisville Epistles reported for the New Albany Ledger yesterday. What could induce a writer thus to abuse his prerogative we are at a loss to conjecture.

Such an insulting allusion to one of our most honored bodies is fit only to emanate from the vilest den of Marshall or Lafayette street. We cannot permit such an impudent to pass by unnoticed. The Ledger's reporter should never again let pass the letter of his judgment.

Times—The Chancery Court is blocking through its ordinary weekly routine to-day. It offered an admirable picture of sleepy-looking viciousness.

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Times—The first alarm of fire was given about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was caused by the burning of a bed in a back room belonging to J. H. Hobbs' boot and shoe store, on the south side of Main street, near twelfth. The bed, some boots and shoes, and the furniture was badly damaged. The loss was estimated at \$250, which was fully covered by insurance.

The second alarm was given just at noon from Station 5, corner of Wenzel and Jefferson streets. It was caused by the partial burning of a wood shed in the rear of Ph. Fallmer's saloon, No. 34 Jefferson street, near the corner of Campbell street. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the steamers. Loss trifling.

New Albany and Cincinnati Ratiad

The Madison Courier of Thursday says:

We understand that Gen. T. Critten-

den is meeting with much encouragement

in making arrangements for obtaining

subscriptions to the new railroad between

Cincinnati, Moline and New Albany.

The building of this road is now beyond

the control of Mr. Townsend, the chief

engineer, and the steamer is to be ready

for the opening of navigation.

Mr. Townsend's report is to be ready

in time to meet the demands of the

new railroad.

John Critten is to be present at the

inauguration of the new railroad.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The following-named volunteer officers, on duty in this military Department, passed examination before the Board at Chicago, and have been assigned to duty in the regular service, viz: Col. James R. E. Johnston, captain 43d U. S. infantry; Captain W. H. Merrill, first Lieutenant 43d U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. P. Hogan, second Lieutenant 43d infantry.

Brevet Maj. G. H. McLoughlin, Captain 2d infantry; Brevet Maj. S. R. Hamill, Captain and A. Q. M., and First Lieutenant Jas. W. Burke, 2d infantry, have been detailed as a board of survey, to meet at General Davis' headquarters at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, for the purpose of making careful examination of the present condition of the house of Mrs. E. M. Ward, to be used as headquarters of the Department of Tennessee.

Instructions having been received from the War Department directing that certain colored soldiers on duty at the Freedmen's Hospital in this city be retained on said duty, Special Orders No. 65, regarding Sergeant Samuel Dorsey, Corporal Tucker Baldwin, and Private John Hawkin of the 11th colored infantry, have been rescinded.

Private J. T. McGroshagan, company A, 2d U. S. infantry, has been released from duty as messenger in the Freedmen's Bureau, and detailed as clerk in the office of the Chief Medical Officer, Military District of Kentucky.

A number of clerks and orderlies belonging to the military household of Major-General George H. Thomas have arrived in the city, and are busily engaged in fitting up the General's headquarters at the corner of Second and Walnut streets.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, I.O.O.F., yesterday passed resolutions in behalf of the Howard College at Galatin, urging the subordinate Lodges to contribute to the utmost of their ability as soon as possible, to relieve the college from pecuniary embarrassment, thanking the Lodges and brethren of other States for their timely contributions, recommending Brother H. T. Todd, President of the College, to the favorable consideration of Oddfellows, and pledging the Grand Lodge in the future to exhibit a deeper and more lively interest in the cause of education—especially to the education and proper training of the orphans of deceased brethren.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. McConnell, M. W. G. Master, J. L. Weakley, D. D. G. Master, N. E. Perkins, R. G. Warden; R. H. Barry, R. W. G. Secretary; Robert Thompson, R. W. G. Treasurer; H. B. Todd, R. W. G. Chaplain; Thomas T. Smiley, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Will BESTOWED.—The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says that on Thursday evening, pursuant to previous understanding, a large number of railroad agents, conductors, etc., of Cincinnati, assembled in Cleveland a club room, on Elm street. One there was of the company who knew nothing of it until ushered by a friend into the presence of his confederates. He was completely surprised and thought himself the subject of friendly sport, when he was addressed by Mr. Thomas, J. Gettier, in a formal manner, and presented with a magnificent gold watch that cost \$600. When he opened the case and read the following inscription, he began to appreciate the earnestness of the joke: "Presented to A. J. Day, General Southwestern Passenger Agent, Erie Railroad, as a token of friendship, by his railroad friends and associates in the Southwest." Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1865. After a suitable and heartfelt response on the part of the deserving recipient, the company enjoyed themselves for an hour over refreshments prepared for the occasion.

PERSONALS.—Mr. Charles W. Geer, editor and publisher of the *Glassy* (Ky.) Weekly Times, will make a short stay in the city for the purpose of receiving advertisements for his valuable and widely-circulated journal. We commend Mr. Geer to the liberality of our merchants, manufacturers, and others. He is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

John H. O. Shangbey, the well-known Mammoth Cave explorer and artist, passed through the city yesterday en route to New York city, where he intends having a large supply of his Cave views printed in order to meet the great and increasing demand for them. We were glad to see Mr. O'Shaughnessy looking so well, after having lost one of the prettiest pins of his collection.

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REMAINS OF CAPTAIN SINGER.—The remains of Captain G. W. Singleton, late a clerk in the Louisville Post-office, have arrived from St. Paul, Minn., where he died in September last. The body is in the keeping of his friends of the Post-office Department, and will be interred in Cave Hill Cemetery on Sunday next. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. from the house of King & Owen, owner of Jefferson and Third streets where carriages will be waiting.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—W. M. Bean, of Carter county, charged with having violated the internal revenue laws by making false returns of spirits distilled, &c., was arrested on Saturday evening, and handed over to United States Marshal Merriweather yesterday. The prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Ballard, but the proof being insufficient to sustain the charge, Bean was set at liberty.

THE CONVENTION DIRECTOR FOR CONCORD.—Dr. Silas Barnsborough, contestant, and Lawyer Dick Moore appeared before their attorneys before the Election Commissioners yesterday. The evidence of the several witnesses was heard by the Board, and the case adjourned until Tuesday, the 13th inst., at which time the arguments of the counsel will be submitted by itself.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING.—The new Merchants' Bank building, being erected by the Cashier, Mr. Jacob H. Landenberger, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth is in a fair way of completion. The massive and elegant stone front is not to be excelled anywhere, and the architects, Messrs. Staniford & Vogeles, intend to make the interior of the banking room one of the most magnificent ever furnished.

CONFESSOR OR FOX MORNING.—On Thursday night last, from Mondovi Union No. 16, elected Philip Pfau and Michael Norton to represent Louisville in the annual national assembly of delegates, to be held in the city of Boston next January. Delegates from 163 unions are to be chosen this week.

Game and articles are coming into the Louisville market freely now, and picnickers are having a rare time. The total sales footed up \$7,500.

Tobacco Raised in Kentucky.

We print below a very interesting table, showing the quantity of tobacco raised in the several counties in this State where the staple is grown, and also the amount of property owned by negroes in the same counties.

From the making up of the tobacco sold in this market up to the last instant, and reported in our commercial of that date, it will be seen that there were 37,500 bushels sold here during the last twelve months. Averaging the weight of each bushel at 1,000 pounds, it shows there has been sold in this market 32,322,500 pounds, against \$1,062,240 paid raised in the State, or over half the product of the State. Here is the statement:

| Counties | Pounds | Property | Negroes |
|---------------|------------|----------|---------|
| Allen... | 474,700 | ... | ... |
| Benton... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Bell... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Brown... | 2,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Campbell... | 2,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Carroll... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Carter... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Crittenden... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Daviess... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Edmonson... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Floyd... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Green... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Hancock... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Hardin... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Jefferson... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Jones... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Kentucky... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Louis... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Muhlenberg... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Owen... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Perry... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Pike... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Price... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Rand... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Rock... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Scott... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Warren... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Washington... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Wetzel... | 1,000,000 | ... | ... |
| Total... | 37,500,000 | ... | ... |

To the Louisville Advocate, etc.:—
THE CHURCH DANVILLE.—We are gratified to announce that the officers of the colored freedmen of Danville, Va., have organized a colored church, W. G. Clark, formerly of Edenton, N.C., as pastor. He is expected to arrive this week if so, the regular services will be held east Sunday.

Another new Masonic Lodge, of which Col. T. J. Tolley is Master, has been instituted in this city. This Lodge, in connection with Danville Lodge, No. 396, has leased the room on the third floor of the old hotel, which will be fitted up to suit the purposes of the Order for its regular communications.

ANOTHER BON BONNET.—On the evening of the 30th ult., about a dozen three month-old girls made their appearance at the residence of Mrs. Ann Campbell, 1000 Main street, and a half a mile north of Danville. On one of them presented a pistol at the head of Caleb Caldwell, the other proceeded to the negro quarters and kept guard over her. They were on the premises about three-quarters of an hour, and robbed the house of property to the value of five hundred dollars, mostly silverware, and when they left, they two times with a pistol and a shotgun, shot at the windows looking along the river, and the probability is that they were the same party who were engaged in this bold robbery. Why is this? but a short time had elapsed since an equal bold robbery of the Perryville telegraph occurred, and no steps were taken to ferret out the affair; and now we have another, and yet nothing done. The colored people, however, do perform their duty certainly negroes should band together for mutual protection, and these thievish scoundrels be hunted down. We have reason to believe that the same persons who committed the Perryville robbery, will leave the city with the tollgate open, and attempt to break into several dwelling houses in Danville.

THE COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.—
THE REVIEW OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

The activity of the market continued throughout the month, with a general increase in making towns, which causes a seeming strengthen. Gold was at a higher rate. Stock exchange is improving. It is safe to say that the market is in better condition than ever before, and the exchanges are lower, but bonds are advancing.

EXCHANGE ISCHING AND CHAMBERS.—
The Board of Trade, quoted in the Review of the Markets, showed a general improvement in making towns, which causes a seeming strengthen. Gold was at a higher rate. Stock exchange is improving. It is safe to say that the market is in better condition than ever before, and the exchanges are lower, but bonds are advancing.

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